

## FOND MESSAGES TO MRS. DUKE

"DON'T WEAR LOW NECKED DRESSES," ONE OF 'EM SAID.

Application for Counsel Fees in Divorce Suit Brings Out Persons of Divulgence. The Correspondent Hinton is Alleged to Have Had Printed.

The suit brought by James B. Duke, president of the American Tobacco Company, for an absolute divorce from Lillian Duke, formerly Mrs. McCready, whom he married at Camden, N. J., on November 28, 1904, came up yesterday before Vice-Chancellor Henry C. Pitney in Chancery Chambers, Jersey City, on the application of Samuel Kalisch and Chauncey Parker, counsel for Mrs. Duke, for alimony and \$10,000 counsel fees.

After hearing affidavits filed by the plaintiff and servants in the Duke family bearing on the alleged relations between Mrs. Duke and Frank T. Hinton, the sixty-seven-year-old correspondent, the Vice-Chancellor said that he would allow the lawyers \$8,000 and would grant them leave later to apply for additional fees if they could prove they were put to extraordinary expense or unusual effort in the defense. The venerable Vice-Chancellor took occasion during the hearing to remark when the age of the correspondent was mentioned, that "all the world loves a lover, even if he is 67 years old," and later said that the affidavits had not proved that Mrs. Duke was unfaithful, although a strong disposition was shown.

Mr. Duke declared in his affidavit that immediately after his wedding he and Mrs. Duke came to New York from Camden and went to the house at 11 West Sixty-eighth street, which he presented to her as a wedding present. They remained for Europe on their honeymoon two days later. He alleged that Hinton communicated with Mrs. Duke between December 8, 1904, and January 20, 1905, by means of "personals," which were published in the New York and Paris editions of the New York Herald. Copies of the papers were produced and the personals were read by Richard V. Landabury of counsel for Duke. Here are samples:

"Thinking for cable announcing your arrival. Your prophecy proved true. Little knew how essential you are to my happiness. Wrote maid yesterday. Cable received. Sentiments made me much happier. If condition serious as you state, I can nurse you back to happiness. Not too late unless you are contented with present surroundings. That is impossible, isn't it?"

"One year from yesterday letter hugely enjoyed. Cable arrived. At your home all is sad and lonely. Vacant chair recalls absent one. Your house pets are well. The bird sings sweetly. I dream every night you will be mine forever. Don't wear low-necked dresses. Oh, memories that bless and burn! This separation is killing. Please don't wear low-necked dresses. Shall enjoy your house until octopus returns, when that pleasure will cease."

Mr. Duke denied Mrs. Duke's allegation that he is worth \$500,000 and admitted that he is worth \$100,000. He said he arranged when he went to Europe last August that on his return he would be supplied with funds and be also provided her with means to meet the interest due on a mortgage on her house. He declared there is no one in the counter charges made by her involving the name of Mary Smith, who is employed at his New Jersey residence, and said that Mrs. Duke had made no charge against him for the purpose of injuring his reputation. The correspondent, he alleged, is a mineral water agent, who was once a professional gambler.

Miss Sands, Mrs. Duke's maid, who accompanied the pair on their bridal trip abroad, said in her affidavit that Mrs. Duke handed her telegrams addressed to her and directed her to send it. She asserted that while in Europe Mrs. Duke sent letters and cablegrams to Hinton. The nurse wrote the telegrams and Hinton's handwriting and sometimes received letters addressed to her by Hinton which she delivered to her mistress without comment.

Henry Ruppert, Duke's private secretary, who also took the journey abroad, deposed that he too had filed cablegrams and mailed letters written by Mrs. Duke to Hinton. Mrs. Lillian Duke, housekeeper at Mrs. Duke's home in West Sixty-eighth street, swore that her mistress notified her just before she departed on her honeymoon that Hinton should stay at the house as long as he liked and occupy Mrs. Duke's room while she was away. She added that Hinton arrived at the house on February 7, 1905, saying that she and her husband were off Sandy Hook and would be home on the following day. The housekeeper said that Hinton had been left in the hands of her friends who she did not know, but to tell Mrs. Duke the identity of the donor.

Mr. Landabury vigorously opposed the application of Mrs. Duke's lawyer for a \$10,000 counsel fee. He said Mrs. Duke had made his wife a present of \$250,000 worth of real estate in the State of New York. Mrs. Duke's defense had not been entered in good faith and contended that an attempt had been made by the defendant to defraud the plaintiff with the idea in view of securing a money settlement. The request for a \$10,000 fee seemed to strike the Vice-Chancellor as humorous. When Mr. Kalisch said that the money would be needed to pay the passage of some witnesses from Europe to this country to testify in the case, the jurist said:

"This reminds me of a story of King George IV. He was in the habit of traveling around incognito, with some of his courtiers, and one day he was stopped at an inn for lunch. He thought that nobody knew who he was, but some of the servants recognized him as the King. He ordered eggs and when the bill was brought he was surprised to see that he had been charged a guinea apiece.

"Eggs must be scarce in this part of the country," he said, addressing the innkeeper.

"Not as scarce as kings," was the reply. "Evidently ducks are pretty scarce," said the Vice-Chancellor, joining in the ripple which went around the room.

"Allow me to inform your Honor," remarked Mr. Kalisch, "there is a tobacco king in this case."

The lawyers for the defense withdrew their application for alimony and the Court cut down their request for \$10,000 counsel fees to \$5,000.

The case will be continued in April at a date to be fixed later.

## BUY A BAROMETER! BUY A BAROMETER!

And if You Want Any Weather Make it at Home.

"What's that which blows across the sky?" said the Bureau-on-Parade. "It is a cloud, it is a cloud," the Chief Forecaster said. "And shall we signal 'watch for storms'?" said the Bureau-on-Parade. "Hoh, no; just hang out 'weather fair,'" the Chief Forecaster said. For they're guessing at the weather, cold or sultry, cool or hot, just jab your pencil anywhere and you'll strike it, like as not. Just swing the old barometer, you'll get a reading—what? They're guessing at the weather in the morning.

"And what's the tube a-reading now?" said the Bureau-on-Parade. "It's not for publication—sure?" the Chief Forecaster said. "No, honest Injun, cross my heart," said the Bureau-on-Parade. "Thirty, twenty-nine, point, six," the chief forecaster said. For they're guessing at the weather and they're guessing deep and hard. Twice seven minions stand the old barometer to guard, for its deep and fateful reading is a secret on the card while they're guessing at the weather in the morning.

"Who's that who glowers by the door?" said the Bureau-on-Parade. "He represents the public press," the Chief Forecaster said. "And shall we give the readings out?" said the Bureau-on-Parade. "Say, do you want to spoil the map?" the Chief Forecaster said. For they're guessing at the weather, you can hear the brain bells go, and there's the old barometer a-reading "High" and "Low," but if the public saw it then the public sure would know how they're guessing at the weather in the morning.

ALAS! NO BAROMETER.

Orpheus Visits the Unpleasant World.

Vainly Seeking.

What shall I do without Eurydice—Orpheus asks.

Local Weather Prophet Emery was visited by a reporter for The Sun shortly after a clock yesterday afternoon. He officially reads the barometer at that hour. The Sun man asked what was the result of his study of the aneroid.

"For publication?" asked the weather man.

"Certainly," was the reply.

"I'm sorry, but I cannot give it to you."

"Can you give me any reason for declining to make the reading public?"

"Nothing to say," said the weather man.

There are hundreds who are interested in the official reading of the barometer in this city, and among these are sailors and those interested in marine life and citizens, to whom are anxious about the weather in order to transact their business properly and perhaps avoid serious loss through a knowledge of what may be expected.

John L. Bliss, the nautical instrument man, probably knows as much about the peculiarities of the weather as any man in town. Mr. Bliss some time ago studied with Lord Kelvin in order to familiarize himself with the valuable instruments that have been made by that scientist.

Mr. Bliss said to a Sun reporter yesterday afternoon:

"The official readings of the barometer of the Weather Bureau are of immense value not only to the sailor but to the landman. Many captains and mates while in the harbor keep records of the readings of the instruments on their ships hourly, and if they can procure the readings of the bureau after the afternoon, they may check their own instruments or find out what their error is and have them adjusted. A barometer, whether mercurial or aneroid, is a delicate instrument which can easily get out of order. It is important to have all instruments accurate, especially in navigating."

John L. Bliss, the landman, if the readings at the many weather stations can be had, an idea can be formed of what weather we may expect, but a single reading at just one station is worthless. A man who has a barometer in his house may look at it in the morning and see that it is high and points to dry. Before he gets back home he has a telegram from the Weather Bureau in a rainstorm and he'll promptly say "that instrument is no good." If, however, he can read in his morning paper how the barometer stands at different points over the country he might see that the previous afternoon there was a low pressure over Montana, that some of the barometers in Chicago and then went on to Cleveland and Rochester and would be due here at a certain time. It is a fact that storms travel, and a low pressure is always preceded by a high pressure. The atmosphere is like a pillow. If there is a depression at one point it will bulge out at another, usually each side of the depression, and a high barometer is often an indication that a storm is coming, but that we may know where it surely has been, and other points west of here must be made public."

King of Italy Congratulates Alfonso.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, March 21.—The King and Queen have sent their congratulations to King Alfonso and will be represented at his marriage by the Duke and Duchess of Aosta.

The Weather.

The first day of spring opened with clear weather in all the States east of the Rocky Mountains, except for a few snow flurries about the Lake regions. In the States west of the mountains it was cloudy and threatening, with a storm developing on the North Pacific Coast. There was a storm of some force over Lake Superior, moving eastward, and the Mississippi River where it will be still warmer to day. The pressure was high in the Gulf States and in the Northwest.

In this city the day was fair and became much warmer, with a southerly breeze and average humidity, 61 per cent; barometer, corrected to sea level, at 8 A. M., 30.08 and falling; at 3 P. M., an official record of the United States of America. The temperature yesterday, as recorded by the official thermometer, is shown in the annexed table:

1905. 1906. 1907. 1908. 1909. 1910.

8 A. M. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

12 M. 25. 26. 27. 28. 29. 30.

Lowest temperature, 23. at 4:30 A. M.

WASHINGTON FORECAST FOR TO-DAY AND TO-MORROW.

For eastern New York, fair to-day, except snow or sleet in north; brisk south to west winds.

For New England, fair in south, snow and sleet in north to-day; fair and colder to-morrow.

For the District of Columbia, eastern Pennsylvania, New Jersey, Delaware and Maryland, fair to-day and to-morrow; fresh to brisk west winds.

For western Pennsylvania, fair and decidedly colder to-day; preceded by snow and sleet; fair to-morrow; brisk west to northwest winds.

For western New York, snow and decidedly colder to-day; snow flurries to-morrow.

Rare wine from a tin cup would lose its charm.

Your most earnest business argument lacks in power when written on poor paper.

OLD HAMPSHIRE BOND

is good paper. We do not say it's the best. Ask your printer about it—he knows.

Ask to see the Book of Specimens.

## PACKERS' IMMUNITY PLEA WINS

INDIVIDUALS GO FREE; CORPORATIONS HELD FOR TRIAL.

Judge Humphreys Decides That Information Obtained by Commissioner Garfield Was Not Voluntarily Given, but Was in Response to Government's Demand.

CHICAGO, March 21.—Judge Humphreys of the United States Federal Court decided late this afternoon that the individual packers indicted for alleged violation of the Sherman anti-trust laws are entitled to immunity from prosecution under the provision of the law creating the Department of Commerce and Labor.

The opinion was handed down at the close of the argument of Attorney John S. Miller for the packers, and the defendants, who, since their indictment have been under heavy bonds, were ordered discharged.

The indicted corporations must stand trial.

The final ruling of the court was in the following words, instructing the jury:

"Under the laws in this case the immunity plea filed by the defendants will be sustained as to the individuals and denied as to the corporations, the artificial persons; and you will find in favor of the Government as far as the corporations are concerned, and against the Government as far as the individuals are concerned."

One of the first points decided was that under no consideration would it be held that the defendants volunteered information. The ruling of the Court was that all of the testimony was compelled. The Court also held that the crucial point in the case was the conference at the Chicago Club in April, 1904, when Commissioner Garfield was introduced to the packers.

The decision in part is as follows:

"The Commerce and Labor act provides for immunity and refers in detail to the Cullom and other acts. There is no adequate provision in the Commerce and Labor act itself, but other acts must be regarded as part of it."

"The primary purpose of the Commerce and Labor act is to acquire information for remedial legislation. Congress wanted to know how the existing laws were operating and what more were needed. The purpose was that the creatures of the law should not grow beyond the law."

"There are already abundant laws for punishing offenders. I am of the opinion that under this act the Government has the power to force testimony. It is the duty of witnesses to speak before they are driven to the last ditch by compulsion."

"Privilege of not answering questions must be distinguished from the question of immunity from prosecution from criminal prosecution flows from the law."

"It would be absurd and un-American to favor the packers over the Government, to those who obey it. Therefore I am of the opinion that the defendants are entitled to immunity."

"Immediately after the decision was announced the question of when the corporations should be tried was taken up. It will probably not be until September."

The individual defendants are Ogden Armour, Louis F. Swift, Edward Morris, Charles W. Armour, Ira H. Morris, Edward F. Swift, L. A. Gordon, D. E. Hartwell, Edward Cudahy, Arthur F. Evans, John C. McManus, A. H. Voeder, Patrick A. Valentine, T. J. Connors, Arthur Meeker and Charles N. Swift.

Reviewing the salient features of the case, the Court went into a consideration of some of the points involved.

The Government began its activities directed toward a prosecution of the packers and packing corporations in the summer of 1904. Shortly after that time the Government had begun work on his investigation at the instance of Congress.

In November of that year the Federal officers at Chicago and St. Paul, Minn., were acting simultaneously served subpoenas upon some 275 witnesses, some railroad men, some packing house clerks, some of the packers, and some of the officials of the Government.

Some of the officials of the Government were called upon to prepare for the presentation of a case before the Grand Jury.

HARLEM FOX HUNT.

Escaped Pet Leads a Lively Chase for Dogs and Workmen.

Some one is mourning to-day the loss of a handsome young fox, and incidentally Mr. Fox himself pines over the disappearance of the dog which he has lost.

The contracting firm of Sherry & Gleason are blasting at 122d street and Morningside Heights for a number of apartment houses. The rocks are high and the inhabitants flee.

While the noise of a dozen steam drills and the shouts of teamsters were at their height yesterday, the sharp loss of a pet fox, the pet of some woman, peered from a sheltering bush.

They, like the dog, suddenly cried, "Johnny, the water boy!" He shed a stone. The aim was good and with a yap the "dog" broke cover and appeared in plain sight. "Ducky Joe," the driller, had seen foxes before.

"Come on, boys, and we'll get the bresh," he shouted, and the chase was on. At 118th street the fox doubled on his pursuers and for a time the trail was lost.

Then George Lawler, night watchman, joined in the chase with his pack of "hounds." The dogs picked up the trail and the fox started back again through back yards and over the rocky ledges to 122d street.

The quarry ran up a steep ledge in an endeavor to hide. The snarl of men and boys and dogs surrounded him and cut off all escape. But the blood of his ancestors was up in Mr. Fox and he was equal to the occasion. With a leap he cleared the heads of his tormentors and landing in a bank of snow twenty feet below, was away like a streak.

Carlo, a dog of questionable origin, gained on the fox so much that the fluffy brush tickled his nose. The temptation was too much and his dogship snatched. The fox was taken, but the driller, who had been through with Carlo, that six inches of tail had cost the dog an ear. In the excitement the old fox had closed his eyes. He made a grab, there was a wild scramble, and when Joe woke up in a snowbank at the foot of the bluff Mr. Fox was hustling for Broadway.

There the fox, who had been taken, ran into a fence corner too high to jump and was bounced upon.

Miss Adelaide Simpson, of 1690 Seventh avenue, notified the police that her dog, a pair of white Alaskan foxes. The animals were sent to Miss Simpson by her brother in the Klondike, and are valued at \$200 each. The police are now trying to locate Ducky Joe, to whom the fox was entrusted.

W. ROCKEFELLER'S ILLNESS.

ABLE TO BE ABOUT IN PARIS—NOT TO RETURN TO THIS COUNTRY SOON.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

PARIS, March 21.—William Rockefeller is only slightly indisposed and has been going freely about the city. He was at his office in the Boulevard Haussmann to-day.

To an interviewer he said that his plans were unsettled, except to the extent that he had no immediate intention of returning to the United States.

Pope to Remove Unpopular View of Rome.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ROME, March 21.—Owing to the unpopularity of Cardinal Respighi, Vicar of Rome, it is rumored that the Pope has consented to his removal and his appointment as Archbishop of Ancona. Cardinal Vannutelli is likely to succeed him.

POSTUM CEREAL.

A TORPID THINKER.

The Frequent Result of Coffee Poisoning.

A Toledo, O., business man says that for three years he had no appetite for breakfast; that about once a month he ate solid food at that meal, generally contenting himself with his cup of coffee and having no desire for anything else.

Coffee frequently plays this dog-in-the-manger trick; which furnishes no nutriment itself, it destroys the appetite for food which is nutritious. The result was, in time, a torpid mentality, which was a distinct handicap in his business operations.

"Last Christmas," he says, "I consulted my brother, a practicing physician in Chicago, and he advised a diet of Postum Food Coffee, instead of the old kind, and also Grape-Nuts food. Since that time I have followed his advice with most excellent results. My brain is active and clear in the morning when it naturally should be at its best; I no longer have the dizzy spells that used to make me apprehensive; I have gained materially in flesh and feel better in every way."

"The Postum seems to be no less a food than the Grape-Nuts, and the two together fill all requirements. My wife has tried several of the recipes for Postum, and we have enjoyed the result, but to my mind Grape-Nuts food is best when served with sliced fruit and covered with cream." Name given by Postum Co., Battle Creek, Mich.

There's a reason. Read the little book, "The Road to Wellville," in pink.

## FEW RUSSIAN WORKMEN VOTE.

Candidates Chosen in Independent Parties Promptly Arrested.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The primary voting for delegates to represent the workmen in the final election for members of the Duma demonstrated that the State controlled factories throughout the country are the most active centres of the revolutionary propaganda. The employees are against using their votes and are openly hostile to the Duma.

The men in the Oboichoff ordnance foundry, near St. Petersburg, where 12,000 hands are employed under the direction of the Ministry of War, refused to choose electors. The workmen in the Government's principal cartridge factory at Tula refused to choose any of the five delegates allowed under the electoral law. The workmen in the imperial railroad workshops at Ivanovo and Yemessensk refused to participate in the election. The employees in several of the leading independent industrial enterprises adopted the same attitude.

The men in Siemen & Halske's electrical works here explained their refusal by saying that as soon as they canvassed the claims of any candidate he disappeared from the works and eventually was obliged to quit the locality. There are numerous reports of workmen being persecuted by the police throughout the country.

The elector chosen by the peasants of Simferopol is a school teacher. He was imprisoned on a political charge immediately he was elected. The peasants refused to elect another delegate.

An insignificant minority of the peasants participated in the elections in the provinces. In the Catujna Gorges of Nijni Novgorod only 1,000 received election notices, although 8,000 were entitled to vote. A petition for a new election has been prepared in this district.

Where the urban workmen voted, as in some factories in St. Petersburg and Moscow, the Constitutional Democrats almost invariably elected their candidates.

RUSSIAN EDITOR TO PRISON.

M. Natovitch's Paper Suppressed and He Must Serve a Year.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

ST. PETERSBURG, March 21.—The Novosti has been permanently suppressed for violating the press laws. M. Natovitch, the editor, has been sentenced to a year's imprisonment in a fortress.

TO AID TCHAYKOVSKY.

Russian Revolutionist Receives Many Offers of Help Here.

Nicholas Tchaykovsky, Russian revolutionist, received yesterday at his room in the Broadway Central Hotel many sympathizers with the cause that he has come here to promote. Revolvers, knives and other weapons, and a number of Russian men of influence not identified with any sort of radicalism in America, called to express their sympathy with the movement. Tchaykovsky said that there would be a mass meeting at the Grand Central Palace, probably on Tuesday or Wednesday, to enlist the sympathy of all Americans of what ever political affiliations in the struggle for freedom in Russia. He said that the former of the Russian army and navy were in Stockholm and would arrive in New York soon.

He said that he had received no additional information regarding the execution of Lieut. Schmidt and the rumor of a revolt among the naval forces at Sebastopol. He explained that the Russian revolutionists had some time ago decided to glorify Lieut. Schmidt. He was not a German, as had been reported, but a native Russian of German ancestry. He had separated from his wife, who was an ultra-conservative and could not agree with him. They had a boy, who is now 18 years old and a revolutionary. Lieut. Schmidt himself was broad minded and not an extreme radical. He refused to identify himself with any of the Russian revolutionary parties, but he sympathized with all of them.

The revolutionary exiles in Geneva had been posted postal telegrams for Lieut. Schmidt's capture and his utterances while he was in command of the revolutionary squadron. These are being sold to help along the principle for which Lieut. Schmidt died, and are already on the roll of Russian martyrs of liberty and Tchaykovsky said, of human freedom in general.

FUND FOR ELLERIE TERRY JUBILEE.

London Newspaper Appeals to All Drama Lovers for Shilling Subscriptions.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

LONDON, March 22.—The Tribune has started a shilling subscription for the Ellen Terry jubilee celebration, the form of which has not yet been decided upon. The paper heads the list with a subscription of 5,000 shillings (\$12,500).

It appeals to lovers of the drama all over the world to make the fund a success, and says it will welcome single shillings as much as gifts of thousands. It wishes to enable the poorest patrons of the theatre to share in the demonstration.

Nansen to Be Ambassador at London.

Special Cable Dispatch to THE SUN.

COPENHAGEN, March 21.—Fridtjof Nansen, the Arctic explorer, who was appointed Norwegian Minister at London last November, has now been raised to the rank of Ambassador. C. Haug, formerly Secretary of the Swedish and Norwegian Legation at Washington and later Chargé d'Affaires for Norway there, has been appointed Minister.

POSTUM CEREAL.

A TORPID THINKER.

The Frequent Result of Coffee Poisoning.

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## SPLIT IN FOWLER COMMITTEE.

NO AGREEMENT AS TO WISDOM OF SUEING HAMILTON.

Disension May Spread to the Board of Trustees—The Judge Refuses to Appear Before the Householders—Adds Another Chapter to Cable Loan Row.

There is a serious difference of opinion in the New York Life Insurance Company's self-investigating committee. One member, it is understood, regards the company's action in bringing suit against Hamilton without waiting to hear from him as hasty and ill advised.

Hamilton was served only with a summons, and it is said that the members of the Fowler committee don't know definitely yet what is to be charged against him in the complaint. The events of the last week—Hamilton's assertions in regard to responsibility of the New York Life's auditing committee and of the trustees in general for the payment of the cable loan—have in a measure discounted the findings of the Fowler committee, and it is understood that the objecting member believes that the whole matter ought to have been threshed out again before any definite action was taken.

Every effort is being made by members of the committee to keep things harmonious, but the continued attacks by Hamilton have had their effect. Personal families of the New York Life situation said yesterday that they would not be surprised if the difference of opinion in the Fowler committee reacted to the board of trustees itself.

Some of the trustees feel very strongly now in regard to the question of bringing a suit against John A. McCall's estate, and any attempt to push through a resolution authorizing such an action would undoubtedly start a bitter factional fight. No name was mentioned yesterday in connection with the dissemination in the committee, but it was recalled that Judge Andrew Hamilton has several times spoken of Hiram R. Steele as a man who had all ways been fair and impartial.

Hamilton yesterday sent his reply to the Fowler committee's invitation to appear before it. The letter is addressed to Clarence H. Mackay, acting chairman of the committee. Here it is:

Gentlemen: I am replying to the only communication received by me from your body since my return.

It is doubtless quite evident that by this time you should be yourselves satisfied that the statements contained in your report of February 7, 1906, in regard to my examination of my accounts are seriously wrong, and that when you rushed into print in order that you might wear a newspaper halo you had not, as your report incorrectly states, "obtained all the information about this subject that was available."

Your published interviews, which I take to be correct because I know the facts so covered, betray a startling loss of memory during your deliberations upon the subject. I am sorry that I cannot give you a more complete account of my committee, and from time to time by other members of the board of trustees.

Documents in the company's office files which have not been suppressed and which are in the records of your proceedings and correspondence to which you must certainly have had access have been deliberately ignored by you to give to the Paris policy premium tax collections a false color upon which to base your unwarranted accusations.

Notwithstanding this I was prepared to accept the suggestion contained in your letter—"Will you walk into my par